

*Application
for
United States Letters Patent*

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that **Charles S.H. Young**

have invented certain new and useful improvements in

MODIFIED ADENOVIRUS AND USES THEREOF

of which the following is a full, clear and exact description.

MODIFIED ADENOVIRUS AND USES THEREOF

5

Background of the Invention

10 This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/218,496, filed July 14, 2000, the content of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

15 The invention disclosed herein was made with Government support under Grant No. R01 GM31452 from the National Institutes of Health. Accordingly, the U.S. Government has certain rights in this invention.

20 Throughout this application, various publications are referenced in parentheses by author and year. Full citations for these references may be found at the end of the specification immediately preceding the claims. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

25 The widespread interest in the potential of adenoviruses as therapeutic vectors has overshadowed the utility of hybrid viruses as tools to study intracellular processes. The origins of such research began with the analysis of human adenovirus-SV40 hybrids that were capable of replication in otherwise nonpermissive monkey cells because of the expression of a domain of the SV40 T antigen [reviewed in Klessig (1984)], but the full potential of this approach was realized only when it became practicable to create the desired recombinant genomes *in vitro* [for early reviews see Gluzman et al. (1982) and Berkner (1988)]. Although adenovirus vectors expressing a wide variety of individual gene products have been produced, very few have been created to

30

35

40

investigate the mechanisms underlying DNA repair or recombination. The exceptions include those that express the cre site-specific recombinase, which has been used to restructure viral and cellular genomes *in vivo* (Anton and Graham, 1995; Wang et al., 1995; Parks et al., 1996; Hardy et al., 1997; Kanegae et al., 1995; Wang et al., 1996), and the bacteriophage T4 endonuclease denV, which was shown to be capable of functioning as a replacement for the mutant protein in xeroderma pigmentosum cells of groups A, C, and E (Colicos et al., 1991). These experimental precedents suggest that adenovirus vectors hold great promise as tools to investigate DNA metabolism. They can be used to infect a wide range of cell lines from a variety of species, including cells with deficiencies in DNA repair.

Among the processes that might be investigated using adenovirus vectors are those involved in double-strand break (DSB) repair (DSBR) in mammalian cells. The mechanisms by which mammalian cells repair DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) are not fully understood at the molecular level. The nuclear-replicating DNA-containing viruses are not only subject to these repair mechanisms, but can also be used to investigate them. One way to exploit the virus systems is to construct vectors that express endonucleases that create DSBs in specific targets and then to follow DSB repair under a variety of experimental conditions. Double-strand breaks arise in cellular DNA as the result of the action of DNA-damaging agents and of normal cellular processes such as immunoglobulin gene rearrangement. Double-strand breaks interfere with cellular DNA replication and chromosome segregation and are lethal if unrepaired. Therefore, mammalian cells contain an efficient double-strand break repair (DSBR) system that rapidly joins free double-

stranded ends by an homology-independent mechanism (Jeggo, 1998). The cellular DSB system is active both on broken chromosomal DNA and on exogenous DNAs introduced into cells, and the linear adenovirus genome is a potential substrate for concatemerization or circularization by the DSB system in infected cells. DSB is not only crucial to the survival of the cell, but also is involved in the developmentally regulated rearrangement of B cell and T cell receptor loci [for a recent review see Lieber (1998)]. Genetic and biochemical data from both mammalian cells and fungi show that DSB depends on the activities of a large set of proteins including DNA-dependent protein kinase (PK); DNA ligase IV and its stimulatory protein, the product of the XRCC4 gene; and the protein products of the Mre11, Rad50, and mammalian NBS or the yeast equivalent Xrs2 genes. Recently, an *in vitro* system for DSB, which is dependent on this set of proteins (Baumann and West, 1998), was described. However, despite advances in identifying the components of DSB in mammalian cells, many questions remain about the precise mechanisms operating on DSBs occurring *in vivo*, and there continues to be a need for simple assays for DSB. Until recently, such assays have depended either on the transfection of restriction enzyme-cleaved substrate DNA [reviewed in Roth and Wilson (1988)] or on the introduction of purified restriction enzymes themselves into the cell [see for example Phillips and Morgan (1994); Liu and Bryant (1993); Costa and Bryant (1991)]. Subsequent analyses of the fates of the broken DNAs have usually taken place after a long period of time and/or the selection of specific recombinant products. Despite the success of these methods in suggesting several important aspects of DSB in mammalian cells (Roth and Wilson, 1988), they do not allow the fate of DSBs created *in vivo* at specific genetic locations to be followed in real time. This approach has been

particularly productive in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, in which the mating type switch HO endonuclease and its recognition site have been exploited to examine the mechanisms of both homologous and nonhomologous recombinational repair [reviewed in Haber (1995)]. Most recently, conditional expression of the EcoRI endonuclease has allowed detailed genetic analysis of those genes essential for nonhomologous DSB repair in *S. cerevisiae* (Lewis et al., 1998, 1999). In mammalian cells, the development of cell lines and plasmid vectors expressing the intron-encoded enzyme I-SceI has allowed a closer look at the repair of specific DSBs, created and resolved in vivo (Rouet et al., 1994a,b; Sargent et al., 1997; Choulika et al., 1995). This system has been used, for example, to show that mutations in Ku80 abolish end-joining, while permitting normal levels of homologous recombination (Liang et al., 1996), to demonstrate loss of heterozygosity following the repair of an induced DSB (Moynahan and Jasin, 1997), to estimate the lengths of gene conversion tracts (Elliott et al., 1998), and to examine the control of translocation (Richardson et al., 1998). This in vivo approach is more likely to give a true picture of the physiological consequences of the formation and processing of DSBs.

Adenovirus vectors expressing the yeast mating-type switching endonuclease HO may be used to examine the formation and fate of double-strand breaks created in adenovirus genomes containing an HO recognition site. The results show that the HO recognition site can be cleaved by the HO gene product in mammalian cells, but that in permissive infections repair is below the limits of detection of the methods employed. Broken genome fragments accumulate and those containing packaging

signals can be encapsidated. However, in nonpermissive
infections in which E4 product expression is absent or
severely reduced, endjoining of fragments takes place,
suggesting that one or more E4 products inhibit DSBR.
5 The present application discloses the effects of E4
products on the inhibition of DSBR.

Summary of the Invention

5 The present invention provides a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

10 The present invention provides a method of inhibiting repair of breaks in double-stranded DNA in a cell which comprises introducing into the cell a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) and (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

15 The present invention provides a method of preventing cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a cell of the subject a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) and (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

20 The present invention provides a method of treating cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a cancer cell of the subject a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early

region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) and (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

The present invention provides a method of preventing concatamerization of a linear wild-type adenoviral DNA which comprises introducing into a cell comprising the wild-type adenoviral DNA, a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) and (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

The present invention provides a method of inhibiting V(D)J recombination of nucleic acid sequences encoding immunoglobulins in a cell of the immune system which comprises introducing into the cell, a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) and (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

The present invention provides a method of preventing in a cell apoptosis induced by viral DNA replication in the cell which comprises introducing into the cell, a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) and (ii) neither the gene

product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

5 The present invention provides a method of increasing efficiency of a chemotherapeutic agent for treating cancer in a subject which comprises: a) introducing into cancer cells of the subject a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been
10 modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) and (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed and b) administering the
15 chemotherapeutic agent to the subject.

The present invention provides a method of inhibiting repair of breaks in double-stranded DNA in a cell which
20 comprises introducing into the cell the gene product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

The present invention provides a method of preventing cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a
25 cell of the subject the gene product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

30 The present invention provides a method of treating cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a cancer cell of the subject the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

35 The present invention provides a method of preventing concatamerization of a linear wild-type adenoviral DNA

which comprises introducing into a cell comprising the wild-type adenoviral DNA, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

5

The present invention provides a method of inhibiting V(D)J recombination of nucleic acid sequences encoding immunoglobulins in a cell of the immune system which comprises introducing into the cell, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

10

The present invention provides a method of preventing in a cell apoptosis induced by viral DNA replication in the cell which comprises introducing into the cell, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

15

The present invention provides a method of increasing efficiency of a chemotherapeutic agent for treating cancer in a subject which comprises: a) introducing into cancer cells of the subject the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA and b) administering the chemotherapeutic agent to the subject.

20

25

Brief Description of the Figures

FIGURE 1A-1D Shuttle vectors for the construction of virus genomes containing the yeast HO endonuclease gene or the HO recognition site.

A. The HO gene sequence located in the E3 region in the plasmid pPF446::HO gene. The HO gene sequence replaces the *Xba*I to *Not*I fragment of plasmid pPF446, which contains adenovirus DNA from the *Bam*HI site at bp 21,562 to the right-hand end at bp 35,935. Numbers in parenthesis represent Ad5 coordinates as described by Chroboczek et al. (1992). The predicted structure of the chimeric E3A transcript and mRNA is shown immediately below the plasmid, and the numbers in parentheses are calculated from the analysis of wild-type Ad5 E3 by Cladaras and Wold (1985).

B. Potential chimeric protein resulting from the insertion of the HO site sequence in the 11.6K gene. The 181-bp *Not*I fragment containing the HO site sequence was inserted at the unique *Not*I site in E3 in plasmid pPF446. The stop codon for the potential chimeric 11.6K/HO site sequence protein is the TAG to the left of the rightward *Not*I site.

C. The HO gene located in the E1 region. Plasmid pAdCMV::HO gene contains the ORF for the HO gene under the control of the

CMV immediate-early promoter. Adenovirus numbering is according to Chroboczek et al. (1992), while numbers in parentheses refer to the plasmid sequence.

- 5
- D. The location of the HO site in the E1A-deleted virus. The HO site sequence is inserted at a NotI linker located toward the left-hand end of the genome. The
- 10
- Bst*BI site is located in one of the expression cassettes present in this virus genome.

15

FIGURE 2A-2C Appearance and accumulation of cleaved fragments of viral DNA in A549 cells coinfectd with E3::HO gene and E3::HO site viruses. A549 cells grown as monolayers in 35-mm dishes were infected at a m.o.i. of 10 of each virus, and intracellular DNA was isolated at the

20

hours postinfection indicated above the lanes. DNA was digested with *Xba*I, and the fragments were separated by agarose gel eletrophoresis and analyzed by

25

Southern transfer-hybridization, using radiolabeled probe 1 (see Figure 4). The processed filter was quantitated using a PhosphorImager.

- 30
- A. The image captured from the ImageQuant file. The DNAs from the single infections are shown in the last two lanes and are labeled "gene" and "site."
- 35
- The *Xba*I fragments from the HO gene and HO site virus genomes are labeled G and

S, respectively, and the novel fragment of about 1 kb in size, present only in the coinfection, is indicated by the arrow.

5

B. Quantitation of the three species of DNA that accumulate during the infection.

10

C. Restriction enzyme map surrounding the E3::HO site. The fragments shown are those expected to be produced by cleavage *in vivo* by HO endonuclease followed by *Xba*I digestion *in vitro* and the *Xba*I fragment uncleaved by HO endonuclease. Probe 1 (see legend to Figure 4) will hybridize to all the fragments shown and one of 2817 nt in length derived from *Xba*I cleavage of DNA from the E3::HO gene. The sizes of fragments include any protruding 5' and 3' single strands and are given in nucleotides.

15

20

FIGURE 3

25

30

35

Comparison of cleavage of E3::HO site sequences in coinfections of A549 cells with E3::HO site virus and E3::HO gene or E1::HO gene viruses. Monolayers of A549 cells in 35-mm dishes were infected with each virus at a m.o.i. of 10, and intracellular DNA was harvested at intervals and analyzed after digestion with *Xba*I, essentially as described in the legend to Figure 2. Cells were infected with the two viruses simultaneously (simultaneous) or were infected with E1::HO gene virus 24 hour prior to infection with E3::HO site virus

(preinfection). The number above each lane in the autoradiogram refer to hours after infection with the E3::HO site virus. The right-hand panel shows DNA from a simultaneous infection with the E3::HO gene and site viruses, harvested at 24 hour p.i. *Xba*I fragments labeled E1::G, E3::S, and E3::G refer to those derived from the E1::HO gene, E3::HO site, and E3::HO gene virus genomes, respectively. The novel band produced by HO endonuclease cleavage is labeled "Cut."

FIGURE 4A-4B

Left-terminal genome fragments, created by HO endonuclease cleavage, can be found in complete virus particles, whereas right-terminal fragments are not.

- A. A monolayer of A549 cells in a T 175-cm² flask was coinfectd with E3::HO gene and E3::HO site viruses, each at a m.o.i. of 10, and viral DNA was isolated, either directly from a small sample of the infected cells or after purification of virus particles, from the remainder by CsCl density centrifugation. Analysis of the DNA was essentially as described in the legend to Figure 2, but parallel filters were hybridized using probe 1, a plasmid containing the *Xba*I fragment encompassing the HO site, or probe 2, which is a derivative of probe 1 containing sequences to the right of the HO site. Lanes labeled I and V indicate DNA from intracellular and purified virus preparations, respectively. The positions of the *Xba*I fragments derived

from HO gene and HO site virus genomes and the HO endonuclease-cleaved fragment are indicated (gene, site, and cut, respectively).

B. The positions of *Xba*I restriction sites flanking the HO endonuclease site and the expected *Xba*I fragments are indicated. Probe 1 is as described in the legend to Figure 2, and probe 2 contains sequences from the *Xho*I site at nt 29,972 to the *Xba*I site at nt 30,651 of E3::HO site genome.

FIGURE 5A-5B Fragmented genomes, arising from coinfections of E3::HO gene and E3::HO site viruses, do not rejoin *in trans* to give head-to-head or tail-to-tail dimeric DNA species.

A. DNA samples from the infections described in the legend to Figure 2 were digested with either *Bst*1107I or *Xho*I and analyzed by Southern hybridization, using probe 1. Hours postinfection are indicated above the lanes. G and S refer to DNAs isolated from single infections with the E3::HO gene and E3::HO site viruses, respectively, harvested at 48 hour p.i. and digested with *Bst*1107I. The image is derived from the ImageQuant file of the filter. The fragments of 595 and 372 nt in length produced by *in vivo* cleavage by HO endonuclease followed by *in vitro*

digestion with *Bst*11071 and *Xho*I, respectively, are indicated by arrows (see B for origins of these small fragments). Large fragments at the top of the picture include species of 4812 nt and greater, derived from digested E3::HO gene and E3::HO site virus genomes.

B. Positions of the restriction sites for the enzymes used in the analysis and the extent of probe 1 are indicated.

FIGURE 6A-6B

Fragmented genomes, arising from coinfections of E1::HO gene and E1::HO site viruses, can form dimeric species in nonpermissive A549 cells but not in permissive 293 cells.

A. Cells in monolayer culture were infected with each virus at a m.o.i. of 10; intracellular DNA was isolated and digested with *Bst*BI, before electrophoresis and Southern analysis, using a probe that recognizes the left-hand 355 bp of the adenovirus genome. The smaller *Bst*BI DNA fragment DNA from the E1::HO gene virus genome, hybridizing to this probe, is 1278 nt long and is indicated ("gene"), while the fragment from the E1::HO site genome ("site") is 2010 nt long. If cleaved *in vivo* by the endonuclease, this fragment is reduced in size to 450 nt ("cut"). The fragment of 1564 nt to the right of the HO site is not recognized by the probe. The arrow

on the right indicates the novel fragment of ~900 bp found only in the A549 cell samples. Lanes 1 and 4, infection with E1::HO site only; lanes 2 and 5, infection with E1::HO gene only; lanes 3 and 6, coinfections harvested 2 days p.i; lanes 7 and 8, coinfections harvested 4 and 8 days p.i.

B. Diagram of the locations of the fragments produced by cleavage by HO endonuclease *in vivo* and *BstBI* *in vitro*. The probe will also recognize fragments of ~35 kbp distal to the *BstBI* site derived from both E1::HO gene and E1::HO site virus genomes.

FIGURE 7A-7B Coinfections of E3::HO gene E4 and E3::HO site E4 viruses in nonpermissive A549 cells give rise to dimeric DNA species, but not in permissive W162 cells.

A. Monolayers of cells in 35-mm dishes were infected at a multiplicity of 10 of each virus and harvested after 4 days. Intracellular DNA was isolated from W162 cells infected with E3::HO E4 viruses (lanes 1-3), A549 cells infected with E3::HO E4 viruses (lanes 4-7), or A549 cells infected with E3::HO E4 wild-type viruses (lanes 8-11). The DNA was digested and analyzed as described in the legends to Figures 2 and 5. The fragment produced by *in vivo* HO endonuclease cleavage of the HO site, followed by *in vitro* digestion with *BstZ171* (an

isoschizomer of *Bst*11071), is 595 nt long and is labeled "fragment" to the left of the autoradiogram. The novel band found only in coinfections of nonpermissive A549 cells with the E4 viruses (lanes 6 and 7) is indicated by the arrow. Lane 11 contains *Xba*I-digested DNA isolated from an E3::HO gene x E3::HO site coinfection of A549 cells. The fragment indicated on the right is the doublet produced by *Xba*I cleavage of DNA digested *in vivo* by HO endonuclease.

B. Map of the relevant restriction and HO endonuclease sites. Hybridization was conducted with-probe 1, which contains the *Xba*I fragment from the E3::HO site virus genome (see Figure 2C).

FIGURE 8 Replication of Virus VORF6. Open circles, E1::HO gene; filled circles, E1::ORF6.

FIGURE 9 Construction method for creation of virus E1::E4 ORF6 (VORF6)

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention provides a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the modified adenovirus is further modified so that it expresses the gene product of the E1A region of the adenoviral DNA.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the modified adenovirus is further modified so that it expresses the gene product of the E1B region of the adenoviral DNA.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the modified adenovirus is further modified so that it expresses both (i) the gene product of the E1A region and (ii) the gene product of the E1B region of the adenoviral DNA.

As described herein, viruses expressing E4 ORF6 and E1A and/or E1B are constructed using existing viral mutant genomes. The additional genes are expressed using the constitutive CMV immediate early promoter, or by using a di-cistronic construction in which the second gene is expressed via an Internal Ribosome Entry Site (IRES) element.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the modified adenovirus is designated VORF6 (ATCC Patent Deposit Designation Number PTA-2215).

Human adenovirus VORF6 was deposited on July 11, 2000 with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA, 20110-2209 U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty On The International Recognition Of The Deposit Of Microorganisms For The Purposes Of Patent Procedure. VORF6 was accorded ATCC Patent Deposit Designation Number PTA-2215.

10 The present invention provides a method of inhibiting repair of breaks in double-stranded DNA in a cell which comprises introducing into the cell a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

20 As described herein, introduction into the cell may be by viral infection.

25 The present invention provides a method of preventing cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a cell of the subject a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

35 As described herein, the adenovirus prevents the cell from becoming cancerous by inhibiting repair of double-strand DNA breaks in the cell.

The present invention provides a method of treating cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a cancer cell of the subject a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

As described herein, the adenovirus prevents cancer cell growth by inhibiting repair of double-strand DNA breaks in the cancer cell, thereby causing death of the cell and treating cancer in the subject.

The present invention provides a method of preventing concatamerization of a linear wild-type adenoviral DNA which comprises introducing into a cell comprising the wild-type adenoviral DNA, a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

The present invention provides a method of inhibiting V(D)J recombination of nucleic acid sequences encoding immunoglobulins in a cell of the immune system which comprises introducing into the cell, a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the

E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

5 The present invention provides a method of preventing in a cell apoptosis induced by viral DNA replication in the cell which comprises introducing into the cell, a modified adenovirus comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene
10 product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed.

15 The present invention provides a method of increasing efficiency of chemotherapeutic or radiation treatment of cancer in a subject which comprises: a) introducing into cancer cells of the subject a modified adenovirus
20 comprising genomic adenoviral DNA which has been modified so that (i) the only gene product of the early region (E4) that is expressed is open reading frame 6 (ORF-6), (ii) neither the gene product of the E1A region nor the gene product of the E1B region is expressed, and
25 (iii) no other early or late gene products are expressed; and b) administering a chemotherapeutic agent or radiation to the subject.

30 As described herein, the chemotherapeutic agent or radiation may operate by causing breaks in double-stranded DNA of a cancer cell.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the
35 adenovirus is introduced into the cancer cells before the chemotherapeutic agent or radiation is administered to the subject.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the adenovirus is introduced into the cancer cells after the chemotherapeutic agent or radiation is administered to the subject.

5

In an embodiment of the present invention, the adenovirus is introduced into the cancer cells concurrently with administering the chemotherapeutic agent or radiation to the subject.

10

In an embodiment of the present invention, the chemotherapeutic agent is cisplatin or doxorubicin.

15

In one embodiment of any of the methods described herein, the modified adenovirus is further modified so that it expresses the gene product of the E1A region of the adenoviral DNA. In one embodiment, the modified adenovirus is further modified so that it expresses the gene product of the E1B region of the adenoviral DNA.

20

In one embodiment, the modified adenovirus is further modified so that it expresses both (i) the gene product of the E1A region and (ii) the gene product of the E1B region of the adenoviral DNA. In one embodiment, the modified adenovirus is designated VORF6 (ATCC Patent Deposit Designation Number PTA-2215).

25

The present invention provides a method of inhibiting repair of breaks in double-stranded DNA in a cell which comprises introducing into the cell the gene product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

30

As described herein, introduction of the gene product into the cell may be accomplished by transfection with a plasmid which expresses the gene product, by introduction of a virus which expresses the gene

35

product, by introducing the protein directly into the cell, or by any other means known to one of skill in the art.

5 The present invention provides a method of preventing cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a cell of the subject the gene product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

10

As described herein, the gene product prevents a cell from becoming cancerous by inhibiting repair of double-strand DNA breaks in the cell.

15 The present invention provides a method of treating cancer in a subject which comprises introducing into a cancer cell of the subject the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

20

As described herein, the gene product prevents cancer cell growth by inhibiting repair of double-strand DNA breaks in the cell, thereby causing death of the cell.

25 The present invention provides a method of preventing concatamerization of a linear wild-type adenoviral DNA which comprises introducing into a cell comprising the wild-type adenoviral DNA, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

30

The present invention provides a method of inhibiting V(D)J recombination of nucleic acid sequences encoding immunoglobulins in a cell of the immune system which
35 comprises introducing into the cell, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of

genomic adenoviral DNA.

5 The present invention provides a method of preventing in a cell apoptosis induced by viral DNA replication in the cell which comprises introducing into the cell, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA.

10 The present invention provides a method of increasing efficiency of chemotherapeutic or radiation treatment of cancer in a subject which comprises: a) introducing into cancer cells of the subject the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA, and b) administering the
15 chemotherapeutic agent or radiation to the subject.

20 As described herein, the chemotherapeutic agent or radiation may operate by causing breaks in double-stranded DNA of the cell.

25 In an embodiment of the present invention, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA is introduced into the cancer cells before the chemotherapeutic agent or radiation is administered to the subject.

30 In an embodiment of the present invention, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA is introduced into the cancer cells after the chemotherapeutic agent or radiation is administered to the subject.

35 In an embodiment of the present invention, the product of the early region 4 (E4) open reading frame 6 (ORF-6) of genomic adenoviral DNA is introduced into the cancer cells concurrently with administering the

chemotherapeutic agent or radiation to the subject.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the chemotherapeutic agent is cisplatin or doxorubicin.

5

This invention will be better understood from the Experimental Details which follow. However, one skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific methods and results discussed are merely illustrative of the invention as described more fully in the claims which follow thereafter.

10

Experimental Details

Because double-strand DNA breaks (DSBs) are lethal, all mammalian cells contain active systems to repair DSBs.

5 To investigate mechanisms of DSBR in mammalian cells, an adenovirus-based system for the efficient production of double-strand DNA breaks has been developed. The system consists of genetically-engineered adenoviruses which contain the gene for the yeast-derived site-specific HO endonuclease, and adenoviruses that contain the HO endonuclease target site. When an HO gene virus and an HO site virus are introduced simultaneously into human cells, DSBs are induced at the HO cleavage sites in the target virus. Despite the presence of systems for DSBR, 10 the expected rejoining of the cleaved genomes is not observed in these experiments if the vectors express early region 4. Ablation of E4 activity in the infecting viruses by the deletion of E4 sequences permits repair of the HO-induced breaks, indicating that 15 an E4 product (or one dependent upon E4) inhibits DSBR. This was confirmed by the observation that, in cells infected with E4-deleted HO gene and HO site viruses, addition of a virus expressing the E4 34k product alone 20 was sufficient to prevent rejoining of the HO-produced DSBs. As disclosed herein, the E4 ORF6 product inhibits DSBR. 25

Adenovirus vectors containing the yeast HO endonuclease gene or the HO recognition site

30 A set of vectors was created in which DSBs could be created at high efficiency in a coinfection with two adenoviruses, one expressing a specific endonuclease and the other containing a single recognition site for that 35 endonuclease. The mating-type switch HO endonuclease of

5 *S. cerevisiae* is particularly suitable for this approach. First, in its native species, the recognition site is large, well characterized, and recognized at ectopic locations; second, the endonuclease can be expressed under heterologous promoters giving considerable flexibility in experimental design. Although a recent report shows that HO endonuclease is functional in plant cells (Chiurazzi et al., 1996), it was not known whether this would be true in mammalian cells because it was possible that yeast-specific accessory factors (Wang et al., 1997) might be necessary for its activity and site-specificity. Alternatively, factors present in mammalian cells might inhibit its activity, or the structure of the target genome might render it inaccessible to enzyme action. Finally, overexpression of the HO gene might be lethal to the cell, making it impossible to create the appropriate adenovirus vector. Fortunately, adenovirus vector design is sufficiently flexible to allow the construction of recombinant viruses expected to express different levels of HO endonuclease and with different temporal onset. In addition, two different locations for the HO site could be used, in case the local sequence in the target genome influenced activity and specificity of cleavage.

The HO-expressing viral vectors were created in two stages. First the cDNA for the HO gene was placed either in early region 3 of plasmid pPF446, where it would be under the control of the adenovirus early region 3 promoter, or in plasmid pAdCMV (Falck-Pedersen et al., 1994), where it would be controlled by the cytomegalo-virus immediate-early promoter and enhancer (Akrigg et al., 1985). Second, the two expression cassettes were transferred into virus using *in vivo*

recombination either with restriction-cut DNA protein complex from virus LLX1 (Brunet et al., 1987) or with the large construction plasmid pJM17 (McGrory et al., 1988). Essentially similar strategies were used to create viruses with the HO site embedded in either E1 or E3, except that the E1 HO site virus was created by overlap recombination with XbaI-digested DNA from a derivative of virus dIE3 (Gall et al., 1996). The design of the transfer cassettes and the placement of the HO gene and HO site are shown in Figures 1A-1D. All four viruses were obtained easily and replicated to high titer in the appropriate cell lines. This indicates that the insertions of foreign DNA into the viral genome do not disrupt essential functions and suggests that the expected expression of the HO endonuclease is not toxic to the infected cells, at least under transient conditions of a viral infection.

The HO site located in the E3 region can be cleaved by HO endonuclease-expressing adenovirus vectors

The first goal was to determine whether the HO gene located in the E3 region can be expressed and can cleave the HO site (also located in E3) in a viral genome introduced by coinfection. A549 cells were coinfectd with the Ad E3::HO gene and Ad E3::HO site and intracellular DNA was isolated at intervals by a modification of the Hirt (1967) technique. Following digestion by XbaI, the DNA fragments were separated on an agarose gel and analyzed by Southern transfer-hybridization using a probe (see Figure 2C) that encompassed the E3::HO site. The results (Figure 2A) show that there is the expected increase in DNA corresponding to both parents and the appearance of a novel band of ~1 kbp (arrow), whose size is consistent with cutting of the Ad E3::HO site genome

by the HO endonuclease. (The two fragments of 1016 and 1051 nt in length produced by subsequent *Xba*I digestion comigrate in this gel system.) The DNA samples were also analyzed in the absence of *Xba*I digestion and a novel band of ~6.5 kbp was observed in the coinfection. Further analyses with a variety of restriction digestions and probes showed unequivocally that the novel band arose from cutting at the HO site (see Figures 4, 5, and 7 for further evidence). Most importantly, the band was never observed in single infections with either the HO gene virus or the HO site virus (Figure 2A, lanes "gene" and "site") or in coinfections with the HO gene virus and the isogenic parent of the HO site virus. Thus, the yeast HO endonuclease expressed in mammalian cells is capable of recognizing and cleaving a yeast HO site embedded in the viral genome. Quantitation of the *Xba*I fragments from both parental genotypes and the HO-cleaved fragments shows that the cleaved material can be detected at 12 hour postinfection (p.i.) and the absolute amount increases somewhat faster than the increases in the parental species from about 4% of the total at 15 hour p.i. to an average of about 30% after 21 hour p.i. (Figure 2B).

The percentage of parental DNA cleaved in the Ad E3::HO gene X Ad E3::HO site coinfections in different experiments has ranged from 10 to 40%. There are several possible reasons for this plateau value, including achievement of a steady state between cleavage and rejoining of the broken molecules, limited expression from the E3 region of an endonuclease that *in vitro* displays stoichiometric kinetics of cleavage (Jin *et al.*, 1997), and an inaccessibility of a proportion of the population of viral genomes to cleavage. Lack of

accessibility could be caused by a temporal change in the structure of the target and/or by removal of unbroken genomes by packaging. To address the question of lack of adequate expression of the HO gene, A549 cells were coinfectd with the Ad E1::HO gene and Ad E3::HO site viruses, either simultaneously or with the E1::HO gene virus preinfecting the cells for 24 h, followed by the E3::HO site virus. Infected cells were harvested at intervals after the E3::HO site infection. In both coinfections the HO gene is under the control of the immediate-early CMV promoter and the gene should be expressed at high levels immediately upon infection. However, neither coinfection showed evidence for an increase in cutting of the HO site located in E3, compared with an E3::HO gene and E3::HO site virus coinfection (Figure 3; compare 24 hour lanes). The E3::HO site genome was cleaved by 8 hour p.i. in the E1::HO gene preinfection sample, whereas no cutting could be detected in the simultaneous coinfection at that time, even after longer exposures of the filter. This finding suggests that temporal changes in the structure of the viral template may play some role in accessibility, but the magnitude of the effect is not great. Further experiments to see whether the level of HO gene expression could affect the degree of cutting included increasing the multiplicity of infection (m.o.i.) of the E3::HO gene virus relative to the E3::HO site virus. No quantitative effects were detected. Taken together, these results suggest that the observed upper limits of cutting are not determined solely by a lack of expression of the HO endonuclease.

Adenovirus genome fragments can be packaged into viral particles

As mentioned above, packaging of viral genomes could

affect the accessibility of potential targets and might influence the percentage of broken fragments observed at late times. For example, if some genomes have not been cleaved, or have been cleaved and repaired, at the time assembly begins, packaging into virions will remove these genomes from the pool of potentially cleavable molecules. On the other hand, if broken fragments are packaged, they will be removed from the pool of reparable fragments. These two possibilities are not mutually exclusive, but they will have opposite effects on the observed frequency of broken fragments.

To address the possibility that packaging might remove broken fragments from the intracellular pool, A549 cells were coinfectd with the Ad E3::HO gene and Ad E3::HO site, and DNA was isolated directly from the infected cells or from CsCl-purified virus from the same sample of infected cells. The DNAs were digested with *Xba*I and examined by Southern transfer hybridization using two different probes (Figure 4). Probe 1 recognizes the intact *Xba*I fragment and the two fragments created by HO cleavage, whereas probe 2 is limited to sequences distal to the HO cleavage site and thus recognizes the intact *Xba*I fragment and only the distal cleaved fragment. The results in Figure 4A demonstrate two points. First, the purified virus preparation contains a significant percentage of DNA cleaved by HO, because the larger probe hybridizes not only to the intact *Xba*I species but also to the species of ~1 kbp produced by HO cleavage. Thus a considerable number of broken fragments are removed from the intracellular pool and presumably cannot be repaired. Second, probe 2 hybridizes to both the HO-cleaved and uncleaved *Xba*I fragments in the intracellular DNA, but it hybridizes only to the uncleaved fragment in the purified virus DNA

preparation. Thus the rightward fragment produced by intracellular HO cleavage is not packaged into virions. Because the packaging signal is located at the left-hand end of the genome (Hammarskjold and Winberg, 1980; Grable and Hearing, 1992; Schmid and Hearing, 1997) and right-hand end fragments could be incorporated into virions only if they were attached to the left-hand end fragments, this result suggests that the two genomic fragments produced by HO cleavage are not held together tightly enough to proceed through the packaging process.

The broken fragments produced by cleavage at the E3 site are not joined efficiently in trans

One of the main purposes in developing the HO endonuclease adenovirus vectors was to create double-strand breaks *in vivo* and to follow their repair under a variety of experimental conditions. Having shown that DSBs can be made, the next step was to gain evidence for rejoining. In theory, joining could recreate a unit length molecule, and depending on the fidelity of the rejoining reaction, the HO site would be reformed. In addition, rejoining could occur *in trans* between two left-hand or right-hand end fragments to form two types of large inverted dimeric molecules.

To test the possibility of unfaithful rejoining of the HO site, 10 independent coinfections with the Ad E3::HO site and Ad E3::HO gene were set up, and intracellular DNA was isolated at late times from 9 of the samples. This DNA was subjected to PCR amplification using primers flanking the inserted HO site sequence. Gel electrophoresis of the amplified sequence showed a uniform specie of a size expected from amplification of the wild-type HO site. To examine individual molecules, the PCR products were cloned and sequenced. The 35

cloned sequences examined were identical to that of the wild-type HO site. Infectious virus present in the 10th coinfecting sample was harvested, and the virus was repassaged to uninfected cells, to see whether there was any evidence for selection of genomes that are unable to be cleaved by the HO endonuclease. Again, intracellular DNA was isolated at late times, PCR-amplified, cloned, and sequenced. Twelve clones were examined and all had the wild-type HO site. Taken together, these results indicate either that rejoining of the HO half sites to form a unit length genome is always faithful or that the cut molecules are very rarely rejoined and that the PCR amplification occurs on genomes that have not been cleaved during the course of infection.

The possibility that broken fragments can rejoin *in trans* was tested by restricting the DNA with either *XhoI* or *Bst1107I*, whose sites are located on either side of the HO site (Figure 5B). Note that because the HO site is nonpalindromic and is cleaved to give a 3' overhanging end, rejoining of two identical fragments will necessarily result in the creation of a novel sequence and the likely loss of some nucleotides. Southern hybridization of DNA restricted with these two enzymes (Figure 5) showed the presence of the expected *XhoI* and *Bst1107I* fragments (arrows), resulting from HO endonuclease action in the infected cells, but no evidence for the expected end-joined products, even on long exposure of the autoradiograph. This result suggests that joining *in trans* is a rare phenomenon, even though the mammalian cell has very active DSB repair activities capable of joining noncohesive DNA end structures (Roth and Wilson, 1988). These results can be taken to indicate either that the ends created by HO endonuclease are inaccessible to the repair machinery or that virus infection inhibits the mechanism. Results

presented below suggest that the latter idea is the more likely.

An HO site located in the E1 region can be cleaved by HO endonuclease, under both permissive and nonpermissive conditions of viral replication

Another possible explanation for the limit to fragment formation observed in the coinfections with the Ad E3::HO site and Ad E3::HO gene viruses (Figure 2B) is that the frequency of cleavage may be limited by the accessibility of the site in E3. To test this directly, a virus with the site located in the E1 region was constructed and crossed with the Ad E1::HO gene virus. Cleavage by HO will liberate a left-hand end fragment 450 nt long. Initial experiments were performed under permissive conditions in 293 cells. Intracellular viral DNA was isolated and following *in vitro* digestion with *BstBI*, the DNA was analyzed by Southern transfer-hybridization (Figure 6, lane 1-3). The results show that the HO site in E1 is cleavable ("cut" fragment in lane 3). Repeated experiments have demonstrated that the steady-state level of E1 site cleavage in 293 cells is between 5 and 20%, somewhat lower than the range of 10-40% seen with the site in E3 assayed in A549 cells. Similar values were observed in crosses between the Ad E1::HO site and the Ad E3::HO gene in A549 cells, again supporting the suggestion made above that the degree of cutting of the HO site is probably not limited by the levels of expression of the HO endonuclease.

One possibility for the low level of apparent cutting at the E1::HO site is that the left-hand end of the genome may become associated with proteins necessary for assembly into mature virus particles. This is plausible given that the packaging signal is located toward the

left-hand end (Hammarskjöld and Winberg, 1980; Grable and Hearing, 1992; Schmid and Hearing, 1997) and that the left-hand end is preferentially incorporated into incomplete particles (Chee-Sheung and Ginsberg, 1982).

5 To test the level of cutting under nonpermissive conditions, the coinfection with Ad E1::HO site and Ad E1::HO gene viruses was repeated in A549 cells, and the intracellular DNA was isolated at intervals after infection, digested in vitro with BstBI, and then

10 analyzed by Southern transfer-hybridization. As shown in Figure 6 (lanes 4-8) not only was the expected cut band observed, but also a novel species of about 900 bp (arrow). This novel species, which increased in abundance at later times, was not seen in coinfections

15 in 293 cells. Further analysis of the viral DNA with a variety of restriction enzymes and probes demonstrated that the 900-bp species is an inverted dimer of the cut species. This is most likely to arise from end-joining of two individual fragments. Note that the size range

20 of this novel species appears to be quite uniform, suggesting that most of the end-joining occurs by a precise mechanism and that few nucleotides are lost, as suggested from previous results with transfected DNA [reviewed in Roth and Wilson (1988)]. It should also be

25 pointed out that the accumulation of cut and joined species reached some 90% of the total of E1::HO site genome DNA, compared to the lower levels seen with E1 cross in permissive 293 coinfections. Analysis with probes complementary to the larger right-hand end

30 fragments demonstrated that they also formed dimer species. These results suggest that DSBR can occur if expression of E1 products is absent, and they indicate that E1 acts directly or indirectly to inhibit end-joining. It is important to note that these

35 observations are not limited to A549 cells, as very similar results have been obtained in nonpermissive HeLa

and KB cell derivatives.

E4 products inhibit DSBR

5 The results with the E1::HO virus coinfections in A549
cells could be explained if E1 products themselves
inhibit end-joining or if E1A is necessary to induce
downstream viral products that are the inhibitory
factors. Weiden and Ginsberg (1994) showed that
10 infections of E4 deletion viruses in nonpermissive human
KB cells exhibited genome concatemer formation, and one
possible interpretation of their observations is that E4
products inhibit the end-joining of adenovirus genomes.
To test this with the HO system, two further viruses
15 were created, Ad5 E3::HO gene E4 and Ad5 E3::HO site E4,
both of which contain the major E4 deletion present in
H5dI366 (Halbert et al., 1986). Nonpermissive A549 or
permissive W162 cells (Weinberg and Ketner, 1983) were
infected with these viruses, and intracellular DNA was
20 examined by Southern hybridization following digestion
with *Bst*Z17I. A novel band of approximately 1.2 kb was
observed in samples from coinfections of A549 cells with
the E4 deleted viruses (Figure 7, duplicate samples in
lanes 6 and 7, arrow) and not in the permissive W162
25 cells (lane 3) or in parallel infections of E3::HO E4
wild-type viruses in A549 cells (lane 10). Thus,
eliminating E4 expression leads to detectable DSBR
activity. These results suggest that one or more E4
products inhibit end-joining and, by inference, that the
30 failure to inhibit this activity is one of the causes of
genome concatemer formation in E4 deletion infections
(Weiden and Ginsberg, 1994). As with the crosses
involving the E1::HO viruses in nonpermissive cells, the
end-joined species seems to be uniform in size, again
35 suggesting a precise mechanism. This is in contrast to
the genome concatemer junctions, which are much more

heterogeneous (Weiden and Ginsberg, 1994).

Construction of Viruses Expressing E4 ORF-6 and E1A and/or E1B

5 Viruses expressing E4 ORF6 and E1A and/or E1B are constructed using existing viral mutant genomes (as described herein). E1A and/or E1B are expressed from the left hand end of the viral genome under the control of a separate promoter (the constitutive CMV immediate early promoter), or by use of a di-cistronic, IRES-containing gene sequence. In the di-cistronic construction, the second gene is expressed via an Internal Ribosome Entry Site (IRES) element.

15 Construction And Characteristics of Virus E1::ORF6 (VORF6)

20 An adenovirus vector was constructed which expresses early region 4 ORF6 protein, in the absence of expression of any other adenovirus gene. Although a complete deletion of early region 4 (E4) of adenovirus aborts the infectious cycle at the late stage of infection, expression of the ORF6 protein encoded by E4 is sufficient to restore full virus replication. The virus lacks the E4 region, and an ORF6 coding sequence expression cassette, controlled by the constitutive human cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate early promoter, replaced the E1 region. This virus is capable of replicating in human 293 cells, which contain and express the E1 region proteins necessary for a successful infection, because ORF6 is expressed from the cassette. Most importantly, as the native E4 region is deleted, the only E4 protein expressed is ORF6. Thus the functions of ORF6 can be tested in a variety of non-permissive cell lines and in a number of different

experimental protocols, without the possible confounding effects of any "leaky" expression from other E4 functions if the E4 region were to remain intact. The vector was designed with the expectation that ORF6 would be expressed at high levels from the beginning of the infection. In the context of this patent disclosure, the role of ORF6 in inhibiting double strand break repair was demonstrated in isolation from other viral gene products. The construction of the virus is shown in Figure 9 and described below.

The genomic structure was analyzed by restriction digestion of DNA isolated from infected 293 cells. The genome contained the ORF6 cDNA under CMV promoter control, and the cassette was located in the E1 region. Monoclonal antibody analysis of infected cell protein extracts showed that ORF6 protein was expressed. A one-step replication cycle analysis showed that the final yield of virus was lower than that of a virus of similar overall structure, but containing a different gene in the E1 region (see Figure 8). The virus was capable of replication in complementing 293 cells, but could replicate neither in human A549 cells, which lack E1 genes and therefore fail to express E1 proteins, nor in W162 cells a cell line expressing E4 proteins (Weinberg and Ketner, 1983).

Inhibition of DSB repair in viral infection

The virus disclosed herein was used to demonstrate that ORF6 inhibits the joining of DNA double strand breaks created in viral genomes by the yeast HO endonuclease. Human A549 cells were infected with the pair of viruses E3::HO site delta E4 and E3::HO gene delta E4. The HO recognition site is cleaved upon expression of HO endonuclease and the broken ends can be rejoined by the

cellular non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) machinery. If the A549 cells are also infected with vORF6, the amount of joined product is very much reduced or absent. This triple infection, in which the only E4 protein to be expressed is ORF6, establishes that ORF6 protein is capable of inhibiting DSB repair by the NHEJ machinery. Note that in this experiment, early gene products from the E1 and E2 regions were expressed in the infected cells. Similarly in the transfection experiments conducted by Boyer et al. (1999) to demonstrate inhibition of immunoglobulin gene rearrangement by ORF6, the 293 cells used expressed E1 proteins. In addition, co-infection with vORF6 is incapable of inhibiting the repair of double strand breaks observed when A549 cells are infected with E1::HO site and E1::HO gene viruses. This suggests, but does not prove, that ORF6 may need to act in concert with other viral protein(s) to inhibit NHEJ. The most likely candidate for this would be the E1B 495R (55kDa) protein, known to interact physically and functionally with ORF6 (Halbert et al., 1986; Sarnow et al., 1984). This possibility is being actively pursued by the creation of viruses expressing the 55kDa alone, or by the use of cell lines expressing this protein.

Therapeutic Uses of the VORF6 Virus

Non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) is thought to be the main pathway for the repair of double strand breaks in mammalian cells [see for example Wang et al., (2001)] although repair via homologous recombination can undoubtedly take place [see for example (Dronkert et al., 2000; Johnson and Jasin, 2000)]. Thus ORF6 expression, either alone or in concert with other viral proteins, where sufficient to inhibit NHEJ, would prove a useful therapeutic tool. Precedent for the use of

adenovirus as a tumor therapy vector expressing a desired transgene or a specific subset of viral proteins has been established. Recent examples include Nemunaitis et al., (2000, 2001); Eck et al., (2001), and

5 there is every reason to believe that various types of adenovirus vector will become a part of the oncologists' armamentarium. It should be emphasized that the virus expressing ORF6 can be used in conjunction with well-established chemotherapeutic agents such as cis-platin,
10 or ionizing radiation treatments, that induce double strand breaks. The inhibition of NHEJ by ORF6 would then be expected to lower the survival of the tumor cells below that observed with chemotherapy or ionizing radiation alone. Precedent for the efficacy of joint
15 treatments with virus and chemotherapy has come from a recent phase two trial of the use of adenovirus ONYX015 and cis-platin in the treatment of refractory head-and-neck tumors (Khuri et al., 2000) and with other chemotherapies involving an adenovirus vector expressing
20 p53 as a treatment for small cell lung carcinoma (Schuler et al., 2001). The virus can be injected directly into the tumor, which may be inoperable, or for example into the hepatic portal vein for liver tumor.

25 The present application demonstrates that the 34kDa protein encoded by adenovirus early region 4 (E4) inhibits double-strand break repair (DSBR) in mammalian cells. The E4 34k protein is the first protein shown to
30 be capable of inhibiting DSBR. DSBR is important in preventing malignancy, and E4 34k may be useful in modulating DSBR for preventative or therapeutic purposes. In addition, the E4 34k protein may be the prototype of a family of proteins that can inhibit DSBR.
35 Because inactivation of the DSBR system predisposes to

cancer, cellular proteins that are functionally homologous to E4 34k may represent a new class of cellular oncogenes.

5 Prior to this study, the use of adenovirus to study double-strand break repair had been limited either to the analysis of fragments of viral DNA transmitted to the cell by the relatively inefficient method of transfection (Volkert *et al.*, 1989; Volkert and Young, 10 1983; Mautner and Mackay, 1984) or to the analysis of the capacities of normal and repair-deficient cell types to reactivate DNA damaged by a variety of agents capable of making DNA adducts or single- or double-strand breaks [for a recent example see Rolig *et al.* (1997)]. In 15 contrast, the facility with which adenovirus can be used as a vector has not been exploited comprehensively to study repair phenomena, even though this is a very promising approach.

20 Adenoviral vectors have been made in which the yeast mating-type switching HO endonuclease is expressed from the E3A region under E3 promoter control, or from the E1 region under CMV IE promoter control. Companion viruses were created in which the HO recognition site was placed 25 in the E1 or E3 regions. In co-infections with an HO gene and an HO site virus, under fully permissive conditions of replication, up to 30% of the target genomes were cleaved. However, no evidence for rejoining of the broken molecules could be obtained.

30 One possibility for the apparent lack of re-joining is that the cellular DSB-repair mechanism(s) are inhibited by adenovirus-encoded or induced functions. This idea was reinforced when it was observed that co-infections with E1-deleted viruses, under non-permissive conditions 35 in which all viral functions are expressed at low or non-existent levels, did show evidence for DSB repair.

A clue that the inhibition might be a function of the E4 region derived from earlier results of Weiden and Ginsberg, (PNAS 91:153) who showed that non-permissive cells infected with viruses that had deletions in E4 contain large concatemers of the viral genome. One interpretation of this observation is that one or more functions encoded by E4 inhibit DSB repair, directly or indirectly.

To test this, the viruses in which the HO gene and HO site are located in E3 were reconstructed to contain large E4 deletions. Co-infection of these E4⁻ derivatives under non-permissive conditions showed that DSB repair was no longer inhibited, in contrast to the results with their E4⁺ progenitors. This strongly suggests that one or more functions of E4 are responsible for the inhibition of DSB repair. To determine which E4 functions are involved, and the possible mechanisms, viral vectors were created in which single E4 ORFs are expressed from the E1 region of the virus. Specifically, the effects of the expression of E4 ORF6 and ORF3 on DSB repair were investigated because either of these two ORFs were shown by Weiden and Ginsberg to inhibit concatemer formation.

In mixed infections with HO gene and site viruses, cleavage at the HO site was observed, but rejoining of the singly cleaved genomes could not be detected unless the E4 region was either deleted or not expressed. These observations suggested that one or more functions encoded by E4 inhibit DSB repair, directly or indirectly, consistent with earlier results from Weiden and Ginsberg showing that viral genomes of E4-deleted viruses formed concatemers in non-permissive cells. Concatemer formation could be inhibited by either pORF3 or pORF6 alone, another example of the overlap in

function of these two ORFs.

To test the role of individual E4 ORFs in the inhibition of DSB repair, A549 cells were triple-infected with HO gene and site viruses and one of a set of different viruses expressing E4 ORF3 or E4 ORF6. Inhibition by pORF6 was different viruses expressing E4 ORF3 or E4 ORF6. Inhibition by pORF6 was tested using a derivative of mutant d1366, in which the ORF6 gene was located in the E1 region under CMV IE promoter control. Inhibition of DSB repair was evident in infections involving E3::HO gene and site viruses, but not in those using E1::HO gene and site viruses. In the former case, viral DNA replicated and late proteins were produced because of complementation by pORF6, whereas in the latter case very low levels of early and late gene expression were expected to occur. Parallel triple infections were conducted with viruses expressing ORF3 either from the E4 region (virus d1366*ORF3, from Pat Hearing) or from E1 (a pJM17 derivative from Richard Marcellus). In neither case was inhibition of DSB repair observed. These results contrast with the observations on the inhibition of concatemer formation, and suggest that pORF6 is better able to inhibit DSB repair. This inhibition is unlikely to be caused indirectly by the accumulation of late gene products, because the triple infection with d1366*ORF3 allowed high levels of late protein expression, yet no inhibition was observed. Nevertheless, although pORF6 is necessary for inhibition, it is not sufficient (at least under the conditions of the E1::HO gene and site experiment) suggesting that it may need to act in concert with other early gene products, or with cellular proteins induced by them. Preliminary evidence suggests that the ORF6-interacting E1B 495R protein is not sufficient in addition to pORF6 to allow inhibition.

The results presented here show that adenovirus vectors expressing the yeast mating-type switch HO endonuclease can be used to create DSBs in other viral genomes containing the HO recognition site, that the broken fragments containing a packaging signal can be incorporated into complete virus particles, and, in certain circumstances, that they can rejoin *in trans*. Thus adenovirus vectors can be used to investigate DSB repair, and it is likely that this will be true under a range of experimental conditions and in a wide variety of cell types. As an obvious example, it will be of some interest to use this vector system to examine the capacities of cell lines known or expected to be deficient in various aspects of DSB repair [for recent reviews see Jeggo (1998), Zdzenicka (1999), and Kanaar et al. (1998)].

The observation that a viral genome containing an HO site can be cleaved by the HO endonuclease expressed from a coinfecting adenovirus demonstrates that no other yeast-specific cofactor is required for enzymatic action in mammalian cells. Whether the activity could be increased by such factors is currently unknown, but it has been shown that sequences surrounding the minimum recognition site enhance the cleavability of the site and that protein factors bind to these flanking sequences (Wang et al., 1997). Moreover, the activity of the purified endonuclease has been shown to be inefficient and that the enzyme is required in stoichiometric amounts (Jin et al., 1997). It is possible that the relative inefficiency of the enzyme acting alone may contribute to the plateau levels of fragment formation observed in the coinfection experiments (Figures 2 and 3).

The fact that the HO site located at two positions in

the adenovirus genome can be cleaved by HO endonuclease shows that the viral DNA is accessible to "foreign" enzymatic activity, at least at some stage in the replicative cycle. However, it is not known whether there is any stage specificity to cleavage at specific sites or any requirement for viral "chromosome" modification prior to cleavage. The data in Figure 6 show that it is not necessary to enter the late phase of replication for the HO site located in E1 to be cleaved, but in an infection in which the Ad E1::HO gene virus was added to nonpermissive A549 cells 24 hour prior to the addition of the Ad E3::HO site virus, we were not able to detect any cleavage of the E3::HO site until the second virus had been resident for a further 8 hour (Figure 3). Assuming that the HO endonuclease had had time to accumulate to high levels, it is surprising that the incoming HO site genome was not immediately cleaved, unless uncoating of the second virus DNA is incomplete until several hours postinfection. An alternative explanation would be that the DNA is cleaved efficiently but that at early times it is also repaired very efficiently (see below).

The initial rationale for developing adenovirus vectors expressing the HO endonuclease or containing the HO site was to follow the repair of DSBs created *in vivo*. Thus initially it was disappointing to discover no evidence for end-joining in the Ad E3::HO site by Ad E3::HO gene coinfection (Figure 5). There are several possibilities for this apparent lack of end-joining. One is that the ends of the cleaved fragments are not accessible to the repair machinery, perhaps because the HO enzyme remains bound to the ends or because a significant proportion of the DNA is packaged. Evidence was obtained that the latter can occur (Figure 4), but for reasons described below, we do not believe that this is necessary or

sufficient to explain the lack of end-joined products. Another alternative is that the repair mechanism is so efficient that as soon as the HO endonuclease cleaves its site, creating two nicks in the DNA duplex held together by four complementary base pairs, the two nicks are resealed by DNA ligase. This would explain the lack of modified HO sites observed in the PCR analysis of the viral DNA pools obtained from the mixed infections and the failure to observe any *trans* products (Figure 5).

Again, we now believe that this idea is insufficient to explain the absence of end-joined products. A third and much more interesting possibility is that virus infection inhibits the end-joining mechanism of DSB repair.

The first evidence that viral gene products might inhibit end-joining came from a comparison of the coinfections with the Ad E1::HO viruses in either permissive 293 or nonpermissive A549 cells (Figure 6). In the latter, the HO site is indeed cleaved but a new species of double the size of the end fragment is observed. Restriction endonuclease digestions showed conclusively that this is an inverted dimer of the end fragment, consistent with joining at the cleaved ends. This species was absent in coinfections in permissive 293 cells (Figure 6) and very much reduced in coinfections of A549 cells with the Ad5 E1::HO site and Ad5 E3::HO gene viruses, in which E1 gene products are expressed. These results suggest that the appearance of the dimer species is inversely correlated with the expression of E1 gene products. Because E1A is required for the activation of all adenovirus early and late genes, the absence of one or more of their products could account for the apparent lack of inhibition of end-joining in A549 cells under conditions in which E1A is not expressed. Among the candidates for the gene

products responsible for inhibition of end-joining are those of E4 region ORF3 and ORF6, whose absence leads to the formation of concatemers of adenovirus genomes in nonpermissive cells (Weiden and Ginsberg, 1994). The results with E3::HO vector viruses in which the whole of the E4 region has been deleted are consistent with this idea. In contrast to the results with the parental E3::HO viruses (Figures 5 and 7), cleavage of the E3 HO site is accompanied by the formation of dimer-sized molecules in nonpermissive A549 cells (Figure 7). In contrast, the dimer-sized molecules were not observed in W162 cells (Figure 7), in which E4 gene products are expressed from integrated sequences after E1A induction (Weinberg and Ketner, 1983). Thus the absence of E4 expression is correlated with the lack of inhibition of end-joining. The two E4 products most likely to contribute to this inhibition are the ORF6 protein (pORF6), which has been shown to interact with p53 (Dobner et al., 1996; Nevels et al., 1997), and pORF3, which is functionally redundant with pORF6 in the inhibition of genome concatemer formation (Weiden and Ginsberg, 1994) as well as some (Bridge and Ketner, 1989; Huang and Hearing, 1989) but not all other functions [for a recent example see Leppard and Everett (1999)]. Recently we constructed a virus that expresses pORF6 from the E1 region in an Ad5 E3::HO site E4 background. In triple infections of A549 cells with this virus, and the E3::HO site E4 and E3::HO gene E4 viruses, production of the dimer-sized species is markedly inhibited, suggesting that pORF6 can inhibit end-joining in the absence of all other E4 products. Consistent with this idea, recent data from Ketner and colleagues indicate that expression of pORF6 can inhibit VDJ joining in transient transfection assays (Boyer et al., 1999).

Why should the virus devote valuable genetic "space" to interfering with a fundamental cellular mechanism? The answer to this question may have two parts. First, the viral genome probably has little need for such mechanisms. The target size of the genome is small, its mode of DNA replication is distinct from that of the host with no need for precise coordination of leading and lagging strand synthesis, which may be a source of DSBs in the host cell genome, and it makes thousands of copies of its genome, which are randomly packaged into capsids. A rare DSB would not compromise the outcome of the infection. Second, genome concatemer formation must be avoided at late times in infection because adenovirus does not have a method of packaging unit length genomes from such concatemers. Although the 5' ends of adenovirus DNA are attached to the terminal protein, this is not a perfect protection from joining of termini, as Graham and colleagues first showed (Ruben *et al.*, 1983; Graham, 1984) and the evidence of Weiden and Ginsberg (1994) confirmed. In this context, it is interesting that E4 products including ORF3 and ORF6 continue to be synthesized into the late phase of the infectious cycle (Dix and Leppard, 1993).

It may prove to be rewarding to try to identify the targets of the E4 products that inhibit DSBR. Recent evidence (Boyer *et al.*, 1999) shows that pORF6 bind to the DNA-dependent protein kinase known to be involved in the control of the end-joining mechanism of FDBR (Finnie *et al.*, 1996; Lieber *et al.*, 1997; Jeggo, 1997), consistent with the observation mentioned above that expression of pORF6 can inhibit VDJ joining in transient transfection assays (Boyer *et al.*, 1999).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Host cells and culture methods

5 Human embryo kidney-derived 293 cells (Graham et al.,
1977), which contain and express the adenovirus E1
region, were grown in monolayer culture in DMEM with 10%
FetalClone II (Hyclone, Logan, UT). These cells were
10 used in transfections to create E1-deleted vector viruses
and in propagation and titration. Human A549 cells
derived from a small cell carcinoma of the lung (Giard
et al., 1973) were also grown in monolayer culture in
DMEM with 10% supplemental calf serum (Hyclone). They
were used in the creation, propagation, and titration of
15 the E3-modified vector viruses. Monkey W162 cells
(Weinberg and Ketner, 1983) which contain the adenovirus
E4 region under E4 promoter control, were grown in
monolayer culture in DMEM with 10% supplemental calf
serum. They were used in the creation, propagation, and
20 titration of the E3-modified, E4-deleted virus vectors.

The construction of adenovirus vectors

Vectors with insertions in the E3 region. The yeast HO
25 endonuclease gene or the HO recognition site DNA were
inserted into plasmid pPF446. This plasmid, constructed
by Dr. Paul Freimuth, contains the right-hand end of the
adenovirus serotype 5 genome extending from the BamHI
site at bp 21,562 (Chroboczek et al., 1992) to a Sa/I
30 linker added to the end of the ITR, cloned into the same
restriction sites in pBR322. The HO gene sequence,
flanked by unique XbaI and NotI sites and consisting of
the ORF, 3 nt 5' of the initiator ATG and 54 nt 3' of
the stop codon TAA (Russell et al., 1986), was obtained
35 in a series of subcloning steps from plasmid pHOT,

generously provided by the laboratory of Dr. Rodney Rothstein. The *Xba*I and *Not*I sites were used to replace the E3 sequence extending from the distal *Xba*I site at bp 28,592 to the *Not*I site at bp 29,509 (Figure 1A). In this design, the initial transcript, containing the HO sequences, should be processed at the natural E3 splice sites and polyadenylation signals used in the formation of the abundant viral E3A mRNA "a" (Wold and Gooding, 1991). Sequences corresponding to the carboxy terminus of the E3A 6.7K gene, all of the E3A gp19K gene, and the amino terminus of the E3A 11.6K gene are deleted, while E3B sequences remain intact. The expected structure of the HO gene mRNA and ORF are shown in the lower part of Figure 1A. A similar strategy was used to construct a derivative of pPF446 containing the HO site from the MATA locus. Plasmid pWJ421, also obtained from Dr. Rothstein's laboratory, was modified so that 117 bp of the HO site sequence was flanked by several polylinker sites including two *Not*I sites, giving a *Not*I fragment of 181 bp. The HO site sequence was cloned into the unique *Not*I site of pPF446, in the orientation opposite to that conventionally shown (Strathern, 1988). This insertion should disrupt the E3A 11.6K gene only, which may be translated as a hybrid protein with 10 amino acids of the original followed by 51 novel amino acids derived from the insertion (see Figure 1B). Transfections were performed with each of the pPF446 derivatives and *Eco*RI-cut DNA-protein complex (DNA-PC) from LLX1 (Brunet et al., 1987), by standard procedures (Volkert and Young, 1983; Young et al., 1999), and recombinant viruses were isolated and analyzed to ensure that the correct genome structure had been created. Sequence analyses of the recombinant viruses confirmed the presence and expected sequences for the HO gene and site. The viral vectors, designated the Ad E3::HO gene

and Ad E3::HO site, replicate to wild-type levels in human A549 cells.

5 A second pair of viruses was constructed in which the E4 deletion from H5dI366 (Halbert *et al.*, 1986) was combined with the Ad5 E3::HO gene or site. This deletion is null for E4 expression. Ad5 E3::HO site E4 was constructed in a three-part overlap reaction as follows: DNA-PCs isolated from H5dI366 or from a
10 phenotypically wild-type virus P54 (Munz *et al.*, 1983) were cleaved with *NdeI* or *EcoRI*, respectively, and plasmid DNA from the pPF446::HO site was cleaved with *BstEII*. These cleavage reactions create a left-side overlap between the plasmid *BstEII* site at bp 24,843 and
15 the P54 *EcoRI* site at bp 27,331 and a right-side overlap between the H5dI66 *NdeI* site at bp 31,048 and the plasmid *BstEII* site at bp 35,233. The cleaved DNA products were transfected into the E4 expressing W162 cells (Weinberg and Ketner, 1983) and viable virus was isolated from a "liquid yield" using techniques described in a detail previously (Volkert *et al.*, 1989).
20 Following a plaque assay on W162 cells, individual isolates were screened for the inability to replicate on A549 cells. Attempts to construct the Ad5 E3::HO gene E4 virus by similar means failed, so it was constructed as follows: The rightmost adenovirus *SmaI* fragment [the same fragment deleted in H5dI366 (Halbert *et al.*, 1986)] was removed from the pPF446::HO gene in two steps: the *NotI-SalI* fragment was removed, and the deleted *NotI* to
25 *Sall* fragment was replaced in the pPF446::HO gene. The resulting plasmid was used in an overlap reaction with DNA-PC from H5dI366 cleaved with *EcoRI*, *SpeI*, and *SrfI* and virus was screened for the appropriate genome
30

structure, as described above for the HO site virus. As expected, both E4-deletion derivatives produced infectious virus in W162 cells, but not in A549 cells.

5 Vectors with insertions in the E1 region. Two different strategies were used to create the Ad E1::HO gene and Ad E1::HO site vectors. The yeast HO gene sequence described above was modified to have unique flanking *HindIII* and *SalI* sites, and these were cloned into
10 pAdCMV (Falck-Pedersen *et al.*, 1994), a modified form of pBR322 that contains the following elements clockwise from the *EcoRI* site: The left-hand ITR and the packaging sequence up to bp 355; the CMV immediate-early promoter and enhancer (Akrigg *et al.*, 1985); sequences
15 corresponding to artificial splice signals upstream of the cloning sites; the *HindIII* and *SalI* cloning sites; a poly(A) site selection sequence from the mouse β -globin major gene (Konkel *et al.*, 1978); and finally
20 adenovirus type 5 sequences from bp 2966 through 5792. The resulting plasmid pAdCMV::HO gene is shown in Figure 1C. The virus Ad E1::HO gene was constructed by cotransfection, into early passage human 293 cells (Graham *et al.* 1977), of DNA from the pAdCMV::HO gene
25 and from the larger than genome-sized plasmid pJM17, a kind gift of Dr. Frank Graham. Recombination between the DNAs of the HO gene-containing plasmid and pJM17 was expected to yield a genome within the packaging limit, whereas genomes derived from pJM17 itself are too large to package (McGrory *et al.*, 1988). Virus arising from
30 the yield was of the desired genome structure, and high-titer stocks were prepared from plaque-purified material. The virus Ad E1::HO site was constructed using a different plasmid vector, pAdCMVcatgDneo⁺ (Gall *et al.*, 1996). This contains adenovirus sequences from
35 the left-hand end as described for pAdCMV above and from

bp 1575 to 5792. The adenovirus sequences flank a pair of mammalian expression cassettes controlling the neo and cat genes. The HO site sequence was cloned into a unique NotI site at bp 355 (Figure 1D), using the fragment from pWJ421 described above. The orientation of the HO site is opposite to that of the site in E3. Virus was constructed by overlap recombination between the E1::HO site plasmid and XbaI-restricted DNA from an adenovirus genome containing a major deletion in E3 (Gall et al., 1996) and several XbaI sites at the left-hand end, to facilitate the exclusion of nonrecombinant genomes in the plaques resulting from the transfection on 293 cells. Both of the E1 vectors are replication-deficient on cell lines that do not express adenovirus E1A and thus must be propagated and titrated on 293 cells.

Viral infections and isolation of intracellular viral DNA

Human A549 or 293 cells and monkey W162 cells were grown in 35-mm dishes until confluent. The monolayers were infected at a multiplicity of either 5 or 10 fluorescent focus units per cell and incubated for various times, and the intracellular viral DNA was isolated by a modification of the Hirt (1967) technique, generally omitting the phenol separation step.

Analysis of intracellular DNA by Southern transfer-hybridization

Intracellular DNA was isolated as described above and subjected to restriction enzyme digestion appropriate to the specific vector viruses used in the infection. The DNA fragments were resolved by agarose gel electrophoresis and transferred to nitrocellulose

membranes (Protran; Schleicher and Schuell, Keene, NH) using methods described previously (Reach et al., 1990). Probes specific for different regions of the adenovirus genome (described in the appropriate figure legends) were prepared from whole plasmid DNA preparations by the random priming method (Feinberg and Vogelstein, 1983). Hybridization and washing conditions have been described previously (Reach et al., 1990). Quantitation of the amounts of parental genome DNA and of the DNA cleaved by HO endonuclease was performed on a PhosphorImager (Molecular Dynamics) using ImageQuant software.

PCR analysis of viral genomes containing the HO site in region E3

PCR was used to analyze intracellular viral DNA from A549 cells coinfecting with Ad E3::HO site and Ad E3::HO gene viruses. Ten parallel infections were set up, DNA was isolated from 9 samples, while virus was harvested from the 10th infection and then used to inoculate another monolayer. One microliter of DNA from each of these 10 pools was subjected to PCR amplification with a Perkin-Elmer PCR kit. The reaction conditions were as follows: 1 mM HO primer II (5'-CCCACCCTAACAGAGATGACC-3') (SEQ ID NO:1), 1 mM HO primer III (5'-GCGGCCGCAATTCCCGGG-3') (SEQ ID NO:2), 2 mM MgCl₂, standard dNTP concentrations, and Tag polymerase and buffer concentrations. A Perkin-Elmer PCR thermocycler was used under the following conditions: 94°C for 4 min, then 30 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, 55°C for 2 min, 72°C for 3 min, 72°C for 7 min. Five microliters of the reaction was analyzed by electrophoresis and a uniformly sized product of 220 bp was observed. The product was cloned using the TA cloning kit (Invitrogen), following the manufacturer's instructions. Individual colonies arising from the transformation were inoculated into 5

ml of LB with 50 µg/ml of kanamycin and grown overnight. DNA was prepared for sequencing using the "Speedprep" method (Goode and Feinstein, 1992), one-half of the final yield of DNA was denatured, and T7 or SP6 primer was annealed. Sequencing was performed using the "Sequenase" kit (U.S. Biochemical) with dGTP termination solutions, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Construction Of Virus E1::ORF6 (VORF6)

The construction method is illustrated in Figure 9. Human 293 cells were transfected with DNA isolated from virus E3::HO site delta E4 (a derivative of dI366). This genome contains a major deletion in E4 and lacks the coding capacity for any of the E4 proteins. The E3::HO site modification was used for specific purposes to do with the analysis of double strand break repair and is irrelevant for the design of the vector. Cells transfected with the full length genome alone did not yield infectious virus because of the absolute requirement for at least one or the other of the E4 proteins ORF6 or ORF3 for a complete replicative cycle. One set of cells was co-transfected with a shuttle vector plasmid (Young *et al.*, 1999) containing the cDNA for ORF6 under the control of the CMV immediate early promoter. This expression cassette replaces the E1 region and is flanked by adenovirus sequences. Recombination in these flanking regions present in the full length genomic DNA and the plasmid was expected to yield a genome capable of replication in 293 cells because ORF6 expression from the virus and E1 expression from the 293 cell allow a full replication cycle to proceed. As expected, the co-transfection yielded infectious virus. Virus was plaque-purified and characterized further to ensure that the genomic structure was as predicted, and that ORF6 was indeed

expressed.

REFERENCES

- 5 Akrigg, A., Wilkinson, G.W.G., and Oram, J.D. (1985).
The structure of the major immediate early gene of
human cytomegalovirus strain AD 169. *Virus Res.* 2, 107-
121.
- 10 Anton, M., and Graham, F.L. (1995). Site-specific
recombination mediated by an adenovirus vector
expressing the Cre recombinase protein: A molecular
switch for control of gene expression. *J. Virol.* 69,
4600-4606.
- 15 Baumann, P., and West, S.C. (1998). DNA end-joining
catalyzed by human cell-free extracts. *Proc. Natl. Acad.
Sci. USA* 95, 14066-14070.
- 20 Berkner, K.L. (1988). Development of adenovirus vectors
for the expression of heterologous genes. *Biotechniques*
6, 616-629.
- 25 Boyer, J., Rohleder, K., and Ketner, G. (1999).
Adenovirus E4 34k and E4 11k inhibit double strand break
repair and are physically associated with the cellular
DNA-dependent protein kinase. *Virology* 263, 307-312.
- 30 Bridge, E., and Ketner, G (1989). Redundant control of
adenovirus late gene expression by early region 4. *J.
Virol.* 63, 631-638.
- Brunet, L. J., Babiss, L.E., Oung, C.S.H., and Milled,
D.R. (1987). Mutation in the adenovirus major late
promoter: Effects upon viability and transcription during
infection. *Mol. Cell. Biol* 7, 1091-1100.

Chee-Sheung, C.C., and Ginsberg, H.S. (1982). Characterization of temperature-sensitive fiber mutant of type 5 adenovirus and effect of the mutation on virion assembly. *J. Virol.* 42, 932-950.

5

Chiurazzi, M., Ray, A., Viret J. F., Perera, R., Wang, X.H., Lloyd, A.M., and Signer, E.R. (1996). Enhancement of somatic intrachromosomal homologous recombination in *Arabidopsis* by the HO endonuclease. *Plant Cell* 8, 2057-2066.

10

Choulika, A. Perrink A, Dujon, B., and Nicolas, J.-F (1995). Induction of homologous recombination in mammalian chromosomes by using the I-Scell system of *Scaccharomyces cerecisia*. *Mol. Cell. Biol*, 15, 1968-1973.

15

Chroboczek, J., Bieber, F., and Jacrot, Be. (1992). The sequence of the genome of adenovirus type5 and its comparison with the genome of adenovirus type 2. *Virology* 186, 280-285.

20

Cladaras, C., and Wold, W.S.M. (1985). DNA sequence of the early E3 transcription unit of adenovirus 5. *Virology* 140, 28-43.

25

Colicos, M.A., Haj-Ahmad, Y., Valerie, K. Henderson, E.E., and Rainbow, A.J. (1991). Construction of a recombinant adenovirus containing the *denV* gene bacteriophage T4 which can partially restore the DNA repair deficiency in xeroderma pigmentosum fibroblasts. *Carcinogenesis* 12, 249-255.

30

Costa, N.D., and Bryant, P.E. (1991). Elevated levels of DNA double-strand breaks (dsb) in restriction

35

endonuclease-treated xrs5 cells correlate with the reduced capacity to repair dsb. *Mutat. Res. DNA Repair* 255, 219-226.

- 5 Dix, I., and Leppard, K.N. (1993). Regulated splicing of adenovirus type 5 E4 transcripts and regulated cytoplasmic accumulation of E4 mRNA. *J. Virol.* 67, 3226-3231.
- 10 Dobbstein, M., Roth, J., Kimberly, W.T., Levine, A.J., and Shenk, T. (1997). Nuclear export of the E1B 55-kDa and E4 34-kDa adenoviral oncoproteins mediated by a rev-like signal sequence. *EMBO J.* 16, 4276-4284.
- 15 Dobner, T., Horikoshi, N., Rubenwolf, S., and Shenk T. (1996). Blockage by adenovirus E4orf6 of transcriptional activation by the p53 tumor suppressor. *Science* 272, 1470-1473.
- 20 Dronkert, M. L. G., Beverloo, H. B., Johnson, R. D., Hoeijmakers, J. H. J., Jasin, M., and Kanaar, R. (2000). Mouse *RAD54* affects DNA double-strand break repair and sister chromatid exchange. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 20, 3147-3156.
- 25 Eck, S. L., Alavi, J. B., Judy, K., Phillips, P., Alavi, A., Hackney, D., Cross, P., Hughes, J., Gao, G. P., Wilson, J. M., and Probert, K. (2001). Treatment of recurrent or progressive malignant glioma with a recombinant adenovirus expressing human interferon-beta (H5.010CMVhIFN-b): A phase I trial. *Hum. Gene Ther.* 12, 97-113.
- 30 Elliot, B., Richardson, C., Winderbaum, J., Nickoloff, J.A., and Jasin, M. (1998). Gene conversion tracts from
- 35

double-strand break repair in mammalian cells. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18, 93-101.

5 Falk-Pedersen, E., Heinflink, M., Alvira, M.,
Nussenzweig, D.R., and Gershengorn, M.C. (1994).
Expression of thyrotropin-releasing hormone receptors by
adenovirus-mediated gene transfer reveals that
thyrotropin-releasing hormone desensitization is cell
specific. *Mol. Pharmacol.* 45, 684-689.

10

Feinberg, A.P., and Voelsten, B. (1983). A technique for
radiolabeling DNA restriction endonuclease fragments to
high specific activity. *Anal. Biochem.* 132, 6-13.

15

Finnie, N.J., Gottlieb, T.M., Blunt, T., Jeggo, P.A.,
and Jackson, S. P. (1996). DNA-dependent protein kinase
defects are linked to deficiencies in DNA repair and
V(D)J recombination. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London Biol.*
351, 173-179.

20

Gall, J., Kass-Eisler, A., Leinwand, L., and Falck-
Pedersen, E. (1996). Adenovirus type 5 and 7 capsid
chimera: Fiber replacement alters receptor tropism
without affecting primary immune neutralization
epitopes. *J. Virol.* 70, 2116-2123.

25

Giard, D. J., Aaronson, S.A., Todaro, G.J., Arnstein,
P., Kersey, J.H., Dosik, H., and Parks, W.P. (1973). In
vitro cultivation of human tumors: Establishment of cell
lines derived from a series of solid tumors. *J. Natl.*
30 *Cancer Inst.* 51, 1417-1423.

35

Gluzman, Y., Teichl, H., and Solnick, D. (1982). Helper-
free adenovirus type 5 vectors. In "Eukaryotic Viral Vec-
tors" (Y. Gluzman Ed.), pp. 187-192. Cold Spring Harbor

Laboratory Press, Cold Spring harbor, NY.

5 Goode, B.L., and Feinstein, S.C. (1992) "Speedprep"
purification of template for double-stranded DNA
sequencing. *Biotechniques* 12, 148-149.

10 Gräble, M., and Hearing, P. (1992). *cis* and *trans*
requirements for the selective packaging of adenovirus
type 5 DNA. *J. Virol.* 66, 723-731.

Graham, F.L., (1984). Covalently closed circles of human
adenovirus are infectious. *EMBO J.* 3, 2917-2922.

15 Graham, F.L., Smiley, J., Russell, W.C., and Nairn, R.
(1977). Characteristics of a human cell line transforms
by DNA from human adenovirus type 5. *J. Gen. Virol.* 36,
59-72.

20 Haber, J. E. (1995). In vivo biochemistry: Physical
monitoring of recombination induced by site-specific
endonucleases. *BioEssays* 17, 609-620.

25 Halbert, D.N., Cutt, J.R., and Shenk, T. (1986).
Adenovirus early region 4 encodes functions required for
efficient DNA replication, late gene expression, and host
cell shutoff. *J. Virol.* 56, 250-257.

30 Hammar skjöld, M.-L, and Winberg, G. (1980).
Encapsidation of adenovirus 16 DNA is directed by a
small DNA sequence at the left end of the genome. *Cell*
20, 787-795.

35 Hardy, S., Kitamura, M., Harris-Stansil, T., Dai, Y.,
and Phipps, M.L. (1997). Construction of adenovirus
vectors through cre-lox recombination. *J. Virol.* 71,

1842-1849.

Hirt, B. (1967). Selective extraction of polyoma DNA from infected mouse cells cultures. *J. Mol. Biol.* 26, 365-169.

Huang, M.-M., and Hearing, p. (1989). Adenovirus early region 4 encodes two gene products with redundant effects in lytic infection. *J. Virol.* 63, 2605-2615.

Jeggo, P.A. (1997). DNA-PK: At the cross-roads of biochemistry and genetics. *Mutat. Res. DNA Repair* 384, 1-14.

Jeggo, P.A. (1998). Identification of genes involved in repair of DNA double-strand breaks in mammalian cells. *Radiat. Res.* 150(Suppl.), S80-S91.

Jin, Y., Binkowski, G., and Norris, D. (1997). Ho endonuclease cleaves MAT DNA *in vitro* by an inefficient stoichiometric reaction mechanism. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272, 7352-7359.

Johnson, R. D. and Jasin, M. (2000). Sister chromatid gene conversion is a prominent double-strand break repair pathway in mammalian cells. *EMBO J.* 19, 3398-3407.

Kanaar, R., Hoeijmakers, J.H.J, and Van Gent, D.C. (1998). Molecular mechanisms of DNA double-strand break repair. *Trends Cell Biol.* 8, 483-489.

Kanegae, Y., Lee, G., Sato, Y., Tanaka, M., Nakai, M., Sakaki, T., Sugano, S., and Saito, I. (1995). Efficient gene activation in mammalian cells by using recombinant

adenovirus expressing site-specific Cre recombinase.
Nucleic Acids Res. 23, 3816-3821.

5 Khuri, F. R., Nemunaitis, J., Ganly, I., Arseneau, J.,
Tannock, I. F., Romel, L., Gore, M., Ironside, J.,
MacDougall, R. H., Heise, C., Randlev, B., Gillenwater,
A. M., Bruso, P., Kaye, S. B., Hong, W. K., and Kirn, D.
H. (2000). A controlled trial of intratumoral ONYX-015,
10 a selectively-replicating adenovirus, in combination
with cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil in patients with
recurrent head and neck cancer. *Nature Med.* 6, 879-885.

15 Klessig, D.F. (1984). Adenovirus-simian virus 40
interactions. In "The Adenoviruses" (H.S. Ginsberg, k
Ed.), pp. 399-449. Plenum, New York.

20 Konkel, D.A., Tilghman, S.M., and Leder, P. (1978). The
sequence of the chromosomal mouse b-globin major gene:
homologies in capping, splicing and poly(A) sites. *Cell*
15, 1125-1132.

25 Leppard, K.N., and Everett, R.D. (1999). The adenovirus
type 5 Elb 55K and E4 Orf3 proteins associate in
infected cells and affect ND10 components. *J. Gen.*
Virol. 80, 997-1008.

30 Lewis, L.K., Kirchner, J. M., and Resnick, M.A. (1999).
Requirement for end-joining and checkpoint functions,
but not RAD52-mediated recombination, after EcoRI
endonuclease cleavage of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: DNA.
Mol. Cell. Biol. 18, 1891-1902.

35 Lewis, L.K., Westmoreland, J.W., and Resnick, M.A.
(1999). Repair of endonuclease-induced double-strand
breaks in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: Essential role for

genes associated with nonhomologous end-joining. *Genetics* 152, 1513-1529.

5 Liang, F. Romanienko, P.J., Weaver, D.T., Jeggo, P.A.,
and Jasin, M. (1996). Chromosomal double-strand break
repair in Ku80-deficient cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*
USA 93, 8929-8933.

10 Lieber, M.R. (1998). Pathological and physiological
double-strand breaks-Roles in cancer, aging, and the
immune system. *AM. J. Pathol.* 153, 1323-1332

15 Lieber, M.R., Grawunder, U., Wu, X.T., and Yaneva, M.
(1997). Tying loose ends: Roles of Ku and DNA dependent
protein kinase in the repair of double-strand breaks.
Curr. Opin. Genet. Dev. 7, 99-104.

20 Liu, N., and Bryant, P.E. (1993). Response of ataxia
telangiectasia cells to restriction endonuclease induced
DNA double-strand breaks. I. Cytogenetic
characterization. *Mutagenesis* 8, 503-510.

25 Mautner, V., and Mackay, N. (1984). Recombination in
adenovirus: Analysis of crossover sites in intertypic
overlap recombinants. *Virology* 139, 43-52.

30 McGrory, W. J., Bautista, D. S., and Graham, F.L.
(1988). A simple technique for the rescue of early
region 1 mutations into infectious human adenovirus type
5. *Virology* 163, 614-617.

35 Moynahan, M.E., and Jasin, M. (1997). Loss of
heterozygosity induced by a chromosomal double-strand
break. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94, 8988-8993.

Munz, P.L., young, C., and Young, C.S.H. (1983). The genetic analysis of adenovirus recombination in triparental and superinfection crosses. *Virology* 126, 576-586.

5

Nemunaitis, J., Ganly, I., Khuri, F., Arseneau, J., Kuhn, J., McCarty, T., Landers, S., Maples, P., Romel, L., Randlev, B., Reid, T., Kaye, S., and Kirn, D. (2000). Selective replication and oncolysis in p53 mutant tumors with ONYX-015, an E1B-55kD gene-deleted adenovirus, in patients with advanced head and neck cancer: A Phase II trial. *Cancer Res.* 60, 6359-6366.

10

15

Nemunaitis, J., Khuri, F., Ganly, I., Arseneau, J., Posner, M., Vokes, E., Kuhn, J., McCarty, T., Landers, S., Blackburn, A., Romel, L., Randlev, B., Kaye, S., and Kirn, D. (2001). Phase II trial of intratumoral administration of ONYX-015, a replication-selective adenovirus, in patients with refractory head and neck cancer. *J. Clin. Oncol.* 19, 289-298.

20

25

Nevels, M., Rubenwolf, S., Spruss, T., Wolf, H., and Dobner, T. (1997). The adenovirus E4orf6 protein can promote E1A/E1B-induced focus formation by interfering with p53 tumor suppressor function. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94, 1206-1211.

30

Parks, R. J., Chen, L., Anton, M., Sankar, U., Rudnicki, M. A., and Graham, F. L. (1996). A helper-dependent adenovirus vector system: Removal of helper virus by Cre-mediated excision of the viral packaging signal. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93, 13565-13570.

35

Phillips, J.W., and Morgan, W.F. (1994). Illegitimate recombination induced by DNA double-strand breaks in a

mammalian chromosome. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14, 5794-5803.

5 Reach, M., Babiss, L.E., and Young, C.S.H. (1990). The upstream factor binding site is not essential for activation of transcription from the adenovirus major late promoter. *J. Virol.* 64, 5851-5860.

10 Richardson, C., Moynahan, M.E., and Jasin, M (1998). Double-strand break repair by interchromosomal recombination: Suppression of chromosomal translocations. *Genes. Dev.* 12, 3831-3842.

15 Rolig, R.L., Layher S.K., Santi, B., Adair, G.M., Gu, F., Rainbow, A. J., and Nairn, R.S. (1997). Survival, mutagenesis, and host cell reactivation in a Chinese hamster ovary cell *ERCC1* knock-out mutant. *Mutagenesis* 12, 277-283.

20 Roth, D., and Wilson, J. (1988). Illegitimate recombination in mammalian cells. In "Genetic Recombination" (Rl. Kucherlapati and G.R. Smith, Eds.), pp. 621-653. Am. Soc. Microbiol., Washington, DC.

25 Rouet, p., Smih, F., and Jasin, M. (1994a). Introduction of double-strand breaks into the genome of mouse cell by expression of a rare-cutting endonuclease. *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 14, 8096-8106.

30 Rouet, P., Smih, F., and Jasin, M. (1994b). Expression of a site-specific endonuclease stimulates homologous recombination in mammalian cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91, 6064-6068.

35 Ruben, M., Bacchetti, S., and Graham, F. (1983). Covalently closed circles of adenovirus 5 DNA. *Nature*

301, 172-174.

- 5 Rubenwolf, S.m Schütt, H., Nevels, M. Wolf, H., and Dobner T, (1997). Structural analysis of the adenovirus type 5 E1B 55-kilodalton-E4orf6 protein complex. *J. Virol.* 71, 1115-1123.

- 10 Russell, D.W., Jensen, R., Zoller, M.J., Burke, J., Errede, B., Smith M., and Herskowitz, I. (1986). Structure of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* HO gene and analysis of its upseam regulatory region, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6, 4281-4294.

- 15 Sargent, R.G., Brenneman, M.A., and ilson, J.H. (1997). Repair of site-specific double-strandb breaks in a mammalian chromosome by homologous and illegitimate recombination. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 17, 267-277.

- 20 Sarnow, P., Hearing, P., Anderson, C.W., Halbert, D. N., Shenk, T., and Levine, A. J. (1984). Adenovirous early region 1B 58,000-dalton tumor antigen is physically associated with an early region 4 25,000-dalton protein in productively infected cells. *J. Virol.* 49, 692-700.

- 25 Schmid, S.I., and Hearing, P. (1997). Bipartite structure and functional independence of adenovirus type 5 packaging elements. *J.Virol.* 71, 3375-3384.

- 30 Schuler, M., Herrmann, R., De Greve, J. L. P., Stewart, A. K., Gatzemeier, U., Stewart, D. J., Laufman, L., Gralla, R., Kuball, J., Buhl, R., Heussel, C. P., Kommos, F., Perruchoud, A. P., Shepherd, F. A., Fritz, M. A., Horowitz, J. A., Huber, C., and Rochlitz, C. (2001). Adenovirus-mediated wild-type p53 gene transfer
35 in patients receiving chemotherapy for advanced non-

small-cell lung cancer: Results of a multicenter phase II study. *J. Clin. Oncol.* **19**, 1750-1758.

5 Strahern, J.N. (1988). Control and execution of homothallic switching in *sacharomyces cerevisiae*. In "Genetic Recombination" (R. Kucherlapati and G. R. Smith, Eds.), pp.445-464. Am. Soc. Microbiol., Washington, DC.

10 Volkert, F.C., and Young, C.S.H. (1983). The genetic analysis of recombination using adneovirus overlapping terminal DNA fragments. *Virology* **125**, 175-193.

15 Volkert, F.C., Munz, P.L., and Young, C.S.H. (1989). A genetic investigation of the mechanism of adenovirus marker rescue. *Virology* **173**, 77-88.

20 Wang, P., Anton, M., Graham, F.L., and Bacchetti, S. (1995). High frequency recombination between loxP sites in human chromosomes mediated by an adenovirus vector expressing Cre recombinase. *Somat. Cell. Mol. Genet.* **21**, 429-441.

25 Wang, R., Jin, Y., and Norris, D. (1997). Identification of a protein that binds to the Ho endonuclease recognition sequence at the yeast mating type locus. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **17**, 770-777.

30 Wang, y., Kruchel, L.A., and Edelman, G. M. (1996). Targeted DNA recombination *in vivo* using an adenovirus carrying the cre recombinase gene. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **93**, 3932-3936.

35 Wang, H. C., Zeng, Z. C., Bui, T. A., Sonoda, E., Takata, M., Takeda, S., and Iliakis, G. (2001). Efficient rejoining of radiation-induced DNA double-

strand breaks in vertebrate cells deficient in genes of the *RAD52* epistasis group. *Oncogene* **20**, 2212-2224.

- 5 Weiden, M.D., and Ginsberg, H.S. (1994) deletion of the *eE4* region of the genome produces adenovirus DNA concatemers. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **91**, 153-157.

- 10 Weinberg, D. H., and Ketner, G. (1983). A cell line that supports the growth of a defective early region 4 deletion mutant of human adenovirus type 2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **80**, 5383-5386.

- 15 Wold, W.S.M., and Gooing, L.R. (1991) Region E3 of adenovirus: A cassette of genes involved in host immunosureveillance and virus-cell interactions. *Virology* **184**, 1-8.

- 20 Young, C.S.H., Nicholás, A.L., Lu, H., Lu, H., and Munz, P.L. (1999). Methods for creating and analyzing adenovirus vectors which express proteins that act on the viral genome. In "Methods in Molecular Medicine: Adenovirus Methods and Protocols" (W.S.M. Wold, Ed.), pp. 61-83. Humana Press, Totowa, New Jersey.

- 25 Zdzienicka, M.Z. (1999). Mammalian X-ray-sensitive mutants which are defective in non-homologous (illegitimate) DNA double-strand break repair. *Biochimie* **81**, 107-116.